VOLUME XLV.-NUMBER 52.

Terms of the Enquirer. Terms of the Enquirer.

act The Enquireris published DAILY (for the city)
and SEMI-WEEKLY (for the country.) For the Daily
spec, seven dollars perannum, and at the rate of eight
to lars if taken for a shorter period than one year. For
the Semi-Weekly, five dollars perannum, and Three
bilars for six months, payable in advance; to be paid in
usefice, or remitted by mail, post paid; or Six Dollars
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IN THE TAILY ENQUIRER—For one square of
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if y succeeding insertion twenty-five cents—it insted once a week, twice a week, or three times a
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thirty-seven and a half cents. THE SEMI-WEEKLY—One square of sixteen

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gets, who are charged one hundred dollars (paper

y a vance pay, or satisfactory felecences, to insure occasion.

If All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, atoed and available Bank notes, at the risk of the Elect, the postage of a single letter is scarcely of any grount to the writer: it is the accumulation of postige, in an extensive business, which operates as a serious tax upon the Editors.)

If All Obitarries and Marriages from the country, if All Obitarries and Marriages from the country, of All Obitarries and Marriages from the country, such as the suthenticated by the endorsation of the Office, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the Opinions of the pathy's hand-writing is unknown at this office, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the published. Every measure, that has been taken to be published. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent impositions and quizzes, has proved heretofore pusculary. We must, therefore, insist, in such a case, upon the communication being certified by the name of the Postmaster, written on the back of the letter.

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Oct 10—ctf

FRUIT TREES.

OF ALL THE CHOICEST SORTS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES. SHRUBBERY,
GRAPE VINES, ROSES, &c., &c.,
From the Nursery of

MORRIS & STOKES,

WESTCHESTER, PA. WESTCHESTER, PA.

Lyery pains has been taken, by the personal attention of one of the Proprietors, to the budding and training of Fruits, to ensure the genuineness of the tots. The subscriber, as Agent, will receive orders for any Trees or Plants; and, from his knowledge of the Proprietors, feels confident they will give satisfaction. Bescriptive catalogues may be had at his office, in Personner All inquiries by mail, postage paid, will regive attention.

SAMUEL S. GRISCOM. lve attention. Petersburg, Oct 6th, 1848—c2awtf

CHANCERY-VIRGINIA :- At Rules held in the

against
Burgess P Long and Eleanor P his wife, and other
Defendants Defendants.

The defendants above named not having entered the appearance and given security, according to the act of Ascimbly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is Ordered, That the said defendants do appear at the rules to be held for the said Court on the first Monday in January next, and an-swerthe bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this ora the city of Richmond for two months successively or of the State Court house, i

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 4th day of September, 1848:
John J Brown,
Asselset

A Copy-Teste, P ROBERTS, Clerk.

John J Brown, against
Edward W Sims, junior, and other Defendants.
The defendant above named not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the security according to the security and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of his Common wealth, it is Ordered, that the said defendant do appear at the rules to be held for the said Court, at the first Monday in December next, and answer the bills of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the toy of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the State Court-house, in the sid city.

A Copy—Tester, pages 2018. A Copy-Teste, P ROBERTS, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the sixth day of October, 1848:

James M Boyd,
against
John W Boyd, and other
Defendants.

The defendant above named not having entered his
uperance and given security, according to the act of
Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing
by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of
his Common wealth, it is Ordered, That the said defeadant do appear at the rules to be held for the said
Court on the first Monday in January next, and answer
lie bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be
forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the
tity of Richmond for two months successively, and
posted at the front door of the State Court-house, in the
said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Utili—cw2m
P ROBERTS, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY—VISCINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 4th day of September, 1848: Angelina W Bailey,

the Richmond Circuit, the said and the Angelina W Bailey, against William L Bailey, Administrator, with the will ansated, of Robert A Bailey, deceased, and other nested, of Robert A Bailey, deceased, and other nested, or The defendants above named not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is Ordered, that the said defendant do appear at the rules to be held for the said Court on the first Monday in December next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the State Court-house, in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Sept 12—cw2m

P ROBERTS, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY-VINGINIA :- At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 4th day of September, 1848: William H Macon, Executor of William H Macon, de-

The defendants above named not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is Ordered, that the felendants do appear at the rules to be held for the account on the first Monday in November next, and asswer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith Inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the State Courtbook, in the said city. A Copy—Teste. Sept 12—cw2m PROBERTS, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA :- At Rules held in the Clert's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 9th day of September, 1848: William Booth,

William Booth,

against

Rainst

The defendant above named not having entered his epperance and given security, according to the act of Amemby and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Common wealth, it is Ordered, that the said defendant deappear at the rules to be held for the said Court, on the first Monday in December next, and answer the hill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the sity of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the State Court-house, in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, Sept 12-cw2m A Copy-Teste, P ROBERTS, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Cierk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 4th day of September, 1848: Jaqueline P Taylor, Executor and Trustee of James M Morris, deceased

Morris, deceased,

against

Richard Garland, Edward Garland, and Cains M Calling and Other

Bis, and other

The defendants above named not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by antisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is Ordered, that the said delyndants do appear at the rules to be held for the said Court, on the first Monday in December next, and answer the bit of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted the front door of the State Courthouse, in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Sept 19—cw2m

A Bules held in the

N. CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Exhmend Circuit, the seventh day of October, 1948: Preferick Stoever, Plaintiff:

RICHMOND, VA.

Monday Morning, October 30, 1848.

Of the Democratio Association on Friday night was large and animated. President Patteson made a few observations, zealously urging the committees and all our friends to do their whole duty, and bring every voter to the polls; and appealing to the South to stand by our Northern friends, who stand by us.

Vice President, Thomas H. Ellis, introduced with appropriate remarks, and read to the Association the following admirable Preamble and Resolutions. We cordially commend them to the earnest attention of Whigs and Democrats. They contain, in the language of Mr. Washington, a "masterly analysis" of that shifting, deceptive Whig platform, the Allison Letter :

The Democratic Association of the city of Richmond, having looked in vain for a declara-tion of principles from the Whig party, whether proceeding from their Conventions, Primary As-semblies or Rough and Ready Clubs, and having been often referred by the orators of that party to the letter of Gen. Taylor addressed to Capt. containing the exposition of his and their principles, have calmly considered its contents and now proceed to expose what, in their opinion, constitute its inconsistencies, its uselessness and its sions of the Constitution.

principle: "If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party: I would endeavor to act independent of party domination; I should feel bound to administer the Government untram-

"melled by party schemes."

This principle is directly contradicted by another in the same letter; and in no case, perhaps, could it be carried into effect even if not thus

The Executive of this country is bound, by the Constitution, to administer the Government in obedience to the laws of the land. Under our institutions parties must exist. They are ne cessary, to watch and restrain each other. All parties will have peculiar schemes and plans for the management of our national affairs. pased upon their peculiar principles. One mus be in the ascendant. And which ever is so, wil pass laws based upon its peculiar schemes character, must necessarily be the results of party schemes. And an Executive, which would administer our Government "untrammelled by party schemes," must administer it "untrammel-led" by the acts of Congress also.

General Taylor affirms that he will veto no act of Congress, unless it be in a case of clear violation of the Constitution, or ma nifest hate and want of consideration by Congress. When a party scheme assumes the shape of an act of Congress, which is embraced within neither of these contingencies, how is he to arrest it without applying the Veto? and, unless he does so, he is manacled by that act, trammelled by that party scheme, and bound to

1. Resolved, therefore, That the first position assumed by General Taylor, in his letter to Captain Allison, is deceptive in its promise, inapplicable to the legislation of our country, and impossible to be enforced under our political

General Taylor announces as his second prinhigh conservative power, but, in my opinion, should never be exercised, except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or mani fest haste and want of consideration by Con-

According to this doctrine, if Congress is to be he judge of what constitutes a clear violation of the Constitution, or what is manifest haste and war of constitution check at all, and thus the clause of the Constitution which grants the power is destroyed-or, if the President is to be the sole judge, then he may exed the principle by which he would limit the power.

Every member of Congress takes an oath t support the Constitution. Under the sanction of that in his opinion it is constitutional. The ma-jority who pass the law equally affirm the same thing. The President, on the contrary, affirms it to be unconstitutional. Then, in this difference of opinion, the case is proved to be a doubtful onenet "clear." As these circumstances exist in the passage of every law and he will not exercise the power of veto except in a clear case, it is manifest hat he cannot exercise it at all.

What possible criterion can there be to determine a case of manifest haste and want of consideration? The words are illusive. If they mean anything, they mean that the members of Congress who passed the bill did not allow themselves sufficient time to form their judgments. Who can judge of that but the members themselves?
When a measure progresses through the ordinary forms of legislation, when it has been passed by one House and sent to the other, when it has passed through the prescribed forms there, and the majority think they have had time enough; for if they had not, having the power, they could take the time; and what is there then to impress upon it the stamp of manifest haste and want of consideration? Shoriness of time from its inception to its consummation? It may have been agitated in the public mind for years, and the people in their primary assemblies may have instructed their representatives to vote for it. The representatives may have considered it individually, though it had never been introduced into the halls of legislation. Again, some men act promptly and with decision, others slowly, deliberately, cautiously, and yet the judgment is exercised in the one case as well as in the other. There is no certain criterion for deciding when haste is manifest or what is want of consideration. What crite rion, then, can there be for the application of this veto principle? And it it cannot be applied because of the improper principle established, ther of the most sagacious provisions of that valuable

instrument is destroyed.

On the other hand, suppose the President to be the judge of what is a clear violation of the Constitution, or of what constitutes manifest haste and want of consideration: What is to restrain him from exercising the power, whenever he chooses to say it is the one or the other? And it he does, who is the true exponent of the "Mon-strous One Man Power," at which the Whig party so dreadfully shudder? Suppose a measure pas ses both Houses of Congress, what is to restrain a bad President, who is disposed to disregard the rights and liberties of the people, from saying is a clear violation of the Constitution? He is the judge. What is to prevent his interposing this high conservative power, as General Taylor declares it to be, if he chooses to say it has been passed with manifest haste and want of consideration? The doctrine would give him the pretext, and be a sub-erfuge, for exercising the power

whenever he thinks proper.

2. Resolved, therefore, That the 21 position assumed by Gen'l. Taylor in his letter to Capt. Allison, is destructive of the spirit, letter, and meaning of the Constitution, in one of its grants of power, the exercise of which, heretoire, has been well approved, and the excellence of which is becoming each day more apparent.

The third principle advanced by General Tay lor is in these words: "Upon the subject of the "tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

Our Government is one of limited powers. Constitutions are instituted with restrictions and limitations, to protect minorities against the misrule and abuse of unrestrained majoritiesto protect the people of one section of country not to protect the people against their own re-presentatives. Our forefathers had the wisdom to see that this country in its wide extent, as it

then was, and in its vastness as it might one day become, and as it now is, would have diversiunanimously adopted. fied interests and conflicting views; that the interests of one section might be so opposed to the interests of some other and smaller section, that the larger might be induced to exert the power which their majority would give

the standards above named not having entered that the starger might be searced on the standard searce and given security, according to the standard searce of the standard

trine, "That the powers of the Federal Government are limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting the compact, and are no further valid than they are authorized by the grants therein enumerated."

This is the true, safe and sound doctrine, and should never be yielded. The powers of Congress are specified, and if transcended, this Department should be restrained equally with the Executive or the Judiciary, ween they ran-cend their powers. Such was the determination of our ancestors to restrain Congress, that they not only invested the President with authority to interpose his objections by the qualified veto, but gave the Judiciary the right to declare any act of Congress unconstitutional. This new doctrine, on the contrary, makes Congress supreme. We contend that Congress has no power to charter a Bank, to pass a Protective Tauff, or a great overshadowing system of Internal Improvements, much less that odious "American System" consisting of a combination of all these measures, which we hold to be injurious to the rights, demoralizing to the character and destructive of the interests of large masses of our civizens.— Whenever such violations of the Constitution are attempted, it is right that the curb and check rein imposed by the Constitution itself, should be placed upon their reckless course.

3d. Resolved, Therefore, That the third position assumed by Gen Taylor, in his letter to Capt. Allison, is a surrender to one Department of the government of the powers granted to another, and destructive of the checks and balances intended to restrain both; - incites to corrupt combinations to carry measures which upon their merits could never pass, and must result either in the oppression of the minority, or the sacrifice of the rights and interests of one section of the country for the benefit of another. The fourth and last principle assumed by Gen. Taylor is this:

"I look upon war at all times and under all "circumstances as a national calamity, to be avoided, it compatible with national honor.— The principles of our Government as well as its true policy are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest. In the language of the great Washington, Why should we quit our own to sland on foreign ground? In the Mexi-can War our national honor has been vindicated, amply vindicated and in dictating terms of prace we may well afford to be forbearing and even magnanimous to our fallen foe." All will assent to the position that war is a national calamity. But the qualifying lan-guage destroys the position itself. "War," he says, "should be avoided," and then he quali-fies and limits it by the expression, "if compatible with national honor." Who is to decide

not? If the President, then what restraint is

imposed upon him? This position is assumed to impugn the action of the Government in reference to the Mexican War. And yet there is one expression which surrenders the whole ground of opposition. It is affirmed that "our national honor has been vindicated, amply vindicated." If vindicated, it must have been assailed. And if assailed, the war is justified. Yet the Whig party deny that the United States had just cause for the war. Its justice, we think, is sustained by reason and fact. Our merchant vessels had been seized; the property of our citizens confiscated; our officers imprisoned, and forced to labor as convicts upon the public works and highways; our right to redress acknowledged, but that redress refused; the annexation of Texas had been, by the accredited Minister of Mexico, pronounced States; her own Minister, near our Government. had thereupon demanded his passports, and put an end to peaceful intercourse between the nations; Mexico had subsequently refused to receive our Minister, and thus terminated all possibility of adjusting amicably the difficulties between us; Mexican troops had been concentra ted at neighboring points, for the invasion of our territory; a portion of the domain of Texas, which had been solemnly proc'aimed in her Constitution no e 'trouls; an 'American omcer and his command foully muriered by enlisted Mexican troops upon American soil, in the pre under the express orders of his Government. General Taylor avails himself of an isolated expression of General Washington, to sanction the timid and narrow policy of the party which has perseveringly opposed every extension of our territory, from the formation of the Government to the present day. Had the United States followed the policy and advice of this party, instead of the more liberal and expansive policy by which we have been governed, the number of States would have been but "thirteen," instead of "thirty," and their boundaries would have been circumscribed, instead

of reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The principle so far as it refers to the conquest of foreign territory, is worthless, because it cannot be restrained in its application. If war be "justifiable" to sustain our national honor, must be defensine alone? Must we permit our country to be devastated, our towns to be burnt, our public boildings and records to be destroyed, and our citizens subjected to rapine, to ruin, to all the horrors of a ruthless war, at their own firesides, without resorting to the sprest and swiftest method of making our foe feel the same pains, and of destroying the destroyer? We have a right to march into our enemies' country, to beat down his forces, and to overpower him wherever we find him. If nature, and reason, and common sense, and the great principle of self-preservation, and the practices of all nations in all time justity offensive war,-and you are victorious,-what must follow, but conquest? It your foe continues to assail you after he is beaten, and strikes at the hand that tenders him peace, what must you do, what can you do, but follow up victory with conquest, by which you bind his linebs and make him hearken to reason and to justice by

4. Resolved, therefore, That the fourth position assumed by Gen. Taylor in his letter to Capt. Allison is one that imposes no restraint upon the disposition to embroil the country in war, pressing to the liberal spirit which would extend not demanded by the situation or the honor of the

Disapproving, then, of this letter and the princi-ples therein set torth, and believing the principles proclaimed by the Democratic Convention which assembled in Baltimore, in May last, to be in accordance with the genius of our institutions, to be those maintained by our fathers and worthy of our support; and looking to our candidates as true representatives of Democracy - We do further nan of noble heart, superior mind, illustrious life and spotless reputation, who is every way worthy to fill the seat which Washington, Jefferson and Jackson have occupied; and that the as-saults upon his name and fame have only elevated him still higher in our estimation by bringing to our consideration his brilliant and honorable career. In his determination, especially to support our rights against foreign encroachment, he represents the American people. He has been an American on the field of battle and he has been an American in the Senate; he has been an American in his youth and he is an American in the maturity of his age; he has been an American at home and he has been an American abroad; and this distinguishing trait of all his conduct and in all his character will gain for him an American support in the close-coming

struggle. Resolved, finally, That William O. Builer, our candidate for the Vice Presidency, by his patriotic service, by his high moral character, his ability, his position, his principles and his consistent of the principles are principles and his consistent of the principles are principl tency, stands pre-eminent in our choice for the second highest office under our government, and that in electing him, we feel that we shall give additional stability to our noble Constitution, "which, with all its pretended detects and all its alleged violations has conferred more benefit upon man than ever yet flowed from any other

human institution." Mr. R. T. Wicker regretted that there was not time to send these noble resolutions through out the State. They should be circulated as widely as possible.

The Preamble and Resolutions were then

Colonel John Rutherfoord being called to the stand, delivered a sound, able and conclusive address He admirably exposed the inconsistencies of the Whigs, particularly on the war .-

test of reason and of time, declared the doc- | ing nobly on another theatre. Mr. W's address | organization which you have no doubt already | which preceded him was richly deserved and gracefully worn. He is one of the strongest and gracefully worn. He is one of the strongest and seem to me that the period for debate has gone by, most attractive speakers we have heard in this and the hour for energetic action has arrived. It was compact, clear and admirable. In the course of his remarks he paid a just compliment to Col. Rutherford's views on the same subject.

Mr. W. showed that while the Democrats stood by the same cause and the same princi- attendance at the polls will place the old Republiples, now triumphant, for which they fought in 1944, the Whigs had renounced not only their principles, but every man who had been connected with those principles. They had repudiated the great "Embodiment," and had taken up a new, fresh man, to whom, in the words of Mr. Johnson, "the odium of their principles did not attach." The Allison letter, which he examined with great power, was but another "net to catch birds of every feather." In concluding his ad- the hands of Lewis Cass and his friends, and ask dress, Mr. W. said that the ticket of Taylor and Fillmore could not succeed-that Virginia would decisively reject it. In every county in his district he had conversed with many sound, intelligent Whigs, who told him that they could not, as Southern Whigs, go for the ticket with the odious name of Millard Fillmore on it -and that General Taylor having endorsed Fillmore, they would both go down together. We cannot doubt that such will be the case all over the South, and that the Whig managers will long rue the day that they attempted to insult the South with such a ticket. Mr. W. made a rapid analysis of Fillmon's offences against the South, and after an eloquent and beautiful invocation to the Democrats o stand up for their principles and for the South, he took his seat in the midst of cheers.

On motion of Mr. N. N. Martin, the Associa tion agreed to meet on Wdnesday and Saturday nights next.

They then adjourned. WILL THE SOUTH HED HER BETRAY

We present the following letter from Truman Smith to the Whigs f Virginia, which we find highly commended in he Lynchburg Patriot, addressed to the Presient of the Rough and whether it be compatible with national honor or | Ready Club of that town. We do not know any thing that would be bette calculated to rouse up the Democracy of this roud Old Commonwealth, than this exhortate from an old Blue Light Federalist and Abottonist, to the Whigs

of Virginia. We would like to know! the political life of which shows, upon any consion, that he has ever, by word or deed, maifested any sense of justice to the interest othe South? So far from it, every act of his incontestibly proves that, amongst the enemies f the South, there is not one who has been pre consistent in his hostility to her rights and iterests, than the said Tru(g)man in the ranks other assailants. Why to be itself a declaration of war by the United is it that he has now becoe such a marvellousreason is obvious-t lust for party power of the North. We use poor language had me it is in the recollection every man that, in 1840, the Southern Whi, professed such horsence of the American army; and lastly, that ror of a United States ha and a Protective army itself attacked by a Mexican General, Tariff, that they wer unwilling to trust the Republican party ith power, for fear they would establish the oppressive and un-

just measures. be a careful driver, was compared with the break-neck pace whiche straight-laced Southern Whigs rushed on ithe road of ruin to the country, under the lei of their confederates of the North who repsented a large majority of their party. The sition of that confede ration is unchanged, id the Northern arm of the Whig party is no relying on the same pliant yielding of the Southern associates, by which they have agained again so disgracefully succumbed to the ictates of their oppres-

What nonsense is i for Southern Whigs to hug with a love-like mbrace the Abolitionist, Fillmore, and then ta about Gen. Taylor's uncommitted position von the Wilmot Proviso being a conservative se, and that it will enable him to act as a high trbitrator" when that vital question comes up-his too after every mail through the South habeen burthened with newspapers and document to show that he would veshown that finaticist has ever been conciliated by concessions or the it would listen to arbitration when the power roposing to arbitrate was the main one which mued it into a flame?

Such is the positio of Gen. Taylor. The element of abolition faaticism has been allowed an uncurbed rein by his sullen refusal to say that his opinions wer misrepresented by the Feto other nations the blessings we enjoy, and is deral Whig Abolitions of the North, in their selemn and unanimon declaration that he would be a willing instrurent in depriving the South of all benefit in theimmense and valuable territory acquired from dexico, altho' taxation is to fall alike on the Soch, to pay the fifteen millions of dollars. It is no claimed as a rare virtue on the part of Southen Whigs that this position of Gen. Taylor is a onciliatory one. We would Resolve, That we recognize in Lewis Cass a | hold the man quite is reasonable who would contend that the best means of putting out a burning house would be to throw up the windows and open the doors and roll burning tar-barrels in to the midst of the flames.

Let every Southern man put this question to himself, apart from his political associations: Would Truman Smith, Corwin, and every hater and reviler of the South, manifest the zeal they show in the support of Gen. Taylor, if they did not possess the confident assurance that by him as the organ of his party the South is to be cheated, and their hatred of the South glatted by the degradation the North would visit upon her, in excluding her from the erjoyment of a single acre of the territory between the Rio Grande and the Pacific Ocean? Forget not, fellow civizens, that under the oppressive drill of the strong arm of the Whig party at the North, Southern Whigs, who supported "honest John Tyler" for his known Constitutional objections to a U. S. Bank, in which they fully concurred, afterwards, in subservience to the high behest of their northern allies, denounced him as a traitor, because he sustained his Constitutional oath and his pledged opinion. Can such a paris be now trusted by the South, at this critical time, with a candidate who is said to be slandered at the South, when it is said that he will protect her interest by vetoing the abominable Wilmot Proviso? We say no, and we cali upon every Democrat to record his verdict against it by easting his vote for our faithful Union-loving, and most able and true leaders, Cass and Butler. But to the letter of Truman

Dear Sir, -Proffering to you, as I now do, my warmest congratulations on account of the brilliant prospects which the result of the recent struggle in Panagurania affords of the election of Grand

satisfied every one, that the high reputation commenced, and to take all proper measures to firm the following cheering views of the Norfolk ensure a full expression of the sentiments of Virginia, on the 7th of November next. It would campaign. His argument on the Veto power only remains for you to fix in their determination can ticket. Presidency of that noble old Hero, who is alike the pride of your Commonwealth, (in which he found his birth place,) and the glory of the whole Republic. That work being done, a universal can Standard-bearer side by side with Pennsylvania, under the generous and patriotic auspices of Gen. Taylor, and on the side of the Constitution and the Laws. An extensive correspondence with all parts of Virginia has inspired me with the utmost confidence in your strength, and if the reapers will enter the field, I am sure they will gather an abundant harvest. Organize! every where! Visit the people on their farms, and at their fire-sides-speak to them, familiarly, of the noble qualities of Zachary Taylor, of the abuse and persecution which he has received at them to stand by him at the polls, as he has ever s ood by the flag of his country. It is believed with her, it will be conquest. In conclusion, I address you as Wellington did his guards on the field of Waterloo: - Whigs of Virginia! 'up and

With much respect, I am, Your obedient servant, TRUMAN SMITH."

We dismiss this letter with a single word to the Virginians, that this man, Truman Smith, is attempting to bring over the Whigs of the North to the support of Taylor, by professing to have a letter from Old Zac in favor of the Wilmet Proviso. Will Virginians be seduced to their own destruction by an Abolitionist and enemy of

THE LAST WARNING-MORE CONFIR-MATION.

The following leading article from the Pittsburg Gazette, an influential Whig paper, confirms the views, which duty to our cause and to the South compelled us to present in concexion with the appeal of Truman Smith to the people of Virginia. No comments are needed to give point to the facts and arguments herein laid down. Delano of Ohio is one of the rankest abolitionists of the age, yet he has been induced to come in and give his ardent support to General Taylor, because he has "seen a private letter in "black and white," in which General Taylor stood pledged not to interpose the veto power to defeat the Wilmot Proviso!"

Now we ask the rank and file of the Southern Whigs (the leaders have gone so far that no appeal can reach them !), if they are willing to sustain a man who is thus represented as having Truman Smith presents of redeeming feature pledged himself in writing to being the South, sertion by a sullen silence? Are Southern Whigs ready to suffer themselves to be called the known and acknowledged opponents of slavery extension," and to contribute, by the election of Taylor and Fillmore, to "the triumph of the Wilmot Proviso ?" Let Southern Whigs and Democrats carefully weigh the grave statements of the following article. We cannot mains lay in state in the City Hall on Thursday but indulge the belief that a large number of the night, ly proper man in the eyest Southern Whigs? rank and file of Southern Whigs will retuse to endorse such obnoxious doctrine, by voting for Taylor who has surrendered to Northern abolitheir Northern confederas only desire to get tionism, and for Fillmore, who is deeply impregthem bound to the Jugger ut of party, that they nated with anti-slavery, anti-Southern feelings .may crush them by threadiness they have But here is the article from the Pittsburg Gashown to yield to the mautes of their masters | zette, a prominent organ of Northern Whiggery distinctive principle which is not held by the Whigs in all the free States of the Union, and by many, if not most of the leading men and masses of the Whige in the South. The Whigs of the Union are a unit, except on one question, that of slavery; and the disagreement on this is not as great as some people imagine. It is our deliberate opinion, that a majority of the Whigs of The Whigs got the ris of Government, and the South, both leaders and masses, are not friendly to slavery extension. Many of them Jehu, reckless as he w, might be truly said to be a careful driver, we compared with the about it, and will not separate from the Northern allies on that question. There may be a few in favor of it; but they are exceptions to the general rule, and form but a mere fraction of the great Whig party. As a proof of our position we point to the acts of the Whig party, to the vote on the annexation of Texas and to the fact, notorious everywhere, that Whig speak rs on the stump in the South acknowledge that their Whig brethren in the North are the enemics of slavery, and the uncompromising opponents of slavery extension; and NOTWITHSTANDING THIS, THEY APPILIATE WITH, and remain firm to their

attachment to the Whig party. The Whig party, then, is the known and acknowledged opponent of slavery extension, and its triumph will be the triumph of the Wilmot If Free-soil men care more about the principle, than the building up of a party, they will not hesitate to vote for the Whig candidates. As we said in the start, they have, as a party, no principle which the Whigs had not before them; and if they want their principlecarried out, they ought not to hesitate to vote

for Taylor and Fillmore.

That General Taylor is safe on the Wilmot Proviso question, we think no reasonable man ought to entertain a doubt. He is pledged by his party, by his friends in the North and in the South, and by his written words, n t to veto the

Wilmot Proviso.
Of General Taylor's reliability on this ques tion, the free-soilers themselves have furnished evidence which they cannot gainsay. It is well known that Columbus Delano of Onio, a gentleman of unsullied reputation and great intellectual powers, has until of late refused to vote for General Taylor, because he rons not satisfied of his General Tayior, because he was not satisfied of his reliability on this question of free soil. No man has stood higher with the tree soil men than Mr. Delano. They have spared no language to express their confidence in his moral and political honesty, and at their mass meeting, held at Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, on Wednesday 18th Oct., they passed the following resolution unantimental.

nously: "Resolved, That we repose the ulmost confidence in the Hon. Columbus Delano; that we admire him for his talents, his firmness, and his un wavering private and political integrity, and we but express the almost universal sentiment, when we respectfully recommend our senator and representative to vote for him, and press his claims in the next Legislature for the United States Sc-

Mr. Delano's word must be pretty good authorily, we should think, with free soil men, and ought to have great weight with them. What does Mr. Delane say now? The Mount Vernon Times, a free-soil paper, tells us that he made a speech at a Convention in that place, on the 7th October, in which he "declared ne could not vote for Van Barea; that Van Burea could not be elected at all events; that the question was now narrowed down to a contest between Taylor and Case; that one of these two must be elected Presi-Cass; that one of these two must be elected President; that Taylor was far preferable to Cass, and thu, therefore, if he saw he no chance of electing any other than one of these two—and he could now see none—he should vote for General Taylor." He also made this declaration, which

we give in the words of the Times:
"Mr. D further remarked that he had seen private letter, in 'BLACK AND WHITE,' in makeh tive patronage, nor to interpose the veto poror to de-

feat the Wilmot Promso."

Here free-soil men have evidence from one of their trusted men that General Taylor is sale on the free soil question. We needed not this evidence; we were satisfied long ago, from the tenor of his letters, and from the very lact that he consented to run as the candidate of a party, which, alunder a mistaken apprehension.

ry extension question before them, who desire their votes to tell for the success of their principles and the good of their country, will vote for

Argus. We entertain strong hopes that her people will refuse to come under the yoke of Tayfor and Fillmore, and will rally for the Republi-

We are highly gratified, though not at all surprised, to hear that two of our fellow Spartans have been so cordially received. We feel sure

that they left their mark behind them : NORTH CAROLINA - We receive the most gratifving accounts from the Democracy, of this good old State. In the great West they are thoroughly aroused and armed like a mighty giant for the approaching contest. But in the North East, in Outlaw's district, our more recent accounts are of the most agrecable and cheering character. There the Demicracy are fully awakened and in high spirits. Accessions are daily being made to their ranks, and, in many of the counties, some of the most substantial Whige are shaking off their party trammels, and enlisting under the noble bancer of Cass and Buder. A friend writes us, that "if the rest of the State does as well as the counties bordering on the Albemarle, success is inevitable. North Carolina will be redeemed and proudly enrolled along side of her Democratic sister States."

That pure and indetatigable champion of popular rights, Robert G. Scott, Eq., made a visit a few days since to the bordering counties in that State, and addressed the people on several occasions, with great power and effect. We learn from a friend, that in the county of Currituck, atter he had finished his speech, several Whigs trankly admitted to him that he had opened their eyes on the great questions of the day, and expressed their acknowledgments to him, for his masterly expose of the true principles of policy, and his triumphant vindication of Southern rights

The brilliant and accomplished William M. Overton, E.q., the nephew of the late Governor service in the cause. His speeches have been represented to us, as exhibiting vast ability and unsurpassed eloquence, for one comparatively so young. We are pleased to learn that the people of our sister State received these gentlemen most kindly, and entertained them with their proverbial hospitality; and that the Hon. W. B. Shepard and Dr. R. K. Speed, Whig speakers, who engaged in the discussions with them before the people, did not "welcome them with bloody hands, or find for them hospitable graves."

ted by the whole country for his great grasp of intellect, and generous impulses and actions, was a native of Dinwindie county, Virginia, as we learn from the New York Journal of Commere, his ancestors coming over early from England to the then Colony of Virginia. His father emigrated to Georgia. Mr. L. received a collegiate course in South Carolina College, where he distinguished himself He su died law and settled in Alahama, where he soon rose to eminence in his profession. When quite young he served in the Legislature of Alatama, subsequently as a Senator and Representative in both Houses of Congress.

The New York Council on Wednesday evening convened and passed resolutions of respect for the deceased and sorrow for the public bereavement, and determined to attend his tuneral, with the flags of the city at half-mass. His re-

OHIO. We received by the last night's mail the Co-

lumbus Statesman of the 23d, which contains the "VOTE FOR GOVERNOR OF OBIOSTILL IN DOUBT, -At this (Monday, Oct. 23) nour, it is not yet cer-tain who is elected Governor of Onio. The genice, as a succession and on the property and feel it."

change the result, and they know it and feel it' SOUTH CAROLINA .- We publish the f. Iowing from the South Carolinian, for the benefit

ALL IN A Fco.-We think the political Ediors of the New York Herald had hetter send out their crack steamboat, the News Boy, to South Carolina, to gain information, than publish such ridiculous and nonsenical statemen's as the fol-lowing, which appears in that paper of the 16th inst, in making a summary of the state of the Presidential election, speaking of South Carolina,

"There is also a very promising indication, notwithstanding the late ukase of Mr. Calhoun, his friends, and the support of Gen. Cass by the organ of Mr. Calhona, that South Carolina, by her Legislature, will cast her nine votes for Ge

Taylor." South Carolina has just elected a Cass and Butler Legislature, and when they meet, two weeks from this day, we will send their votes to the Herald, as "information for the world."

The N. Y. Tribune denies knowingly and positively the report that Wilmot has agreed to support the election of Cass and Butler. He "will do all that one man can to support the principle of Free Soil." The Whig which gave circulation to the report from a Northern paper, will of course correct it in its country paper of to-mor-

To the Editors of the Enquirer. Messrs. Editors: Permit me to lay before you brief notice of an address delivered by the Hon. James McDowell before his constituents of Augusta, at Staunton, on the 23d October. It was characteristic of that high toned gentleman and learned statesman. The Democracy of Augusta feel proud of their talented and able representative. It were well for the American Union, at this conjuncture, if the Congress of the United States were entirely composed of statesmen with his calmness and profound judgment; they should be sought after by the American people. I will not pretend to give you a sketch of his

speech, but simply one idea which he advanced

on the Veto Power, which was most excellent, and entirely new here. He showed that the Veto guaranteed by the Constitution to the President, which the Whig party have so much derided and denominated the "one-man power," is not the only Veto guaranteed by the Constitution, but that it gives to the Supreme Court of the United States an entirely arbitrary and mandatory Veto, from which there is no appeal or recommitment, and that it may, in its practical operation, be more emphatically called a "one-man power," than the Presidential Veto; and yet it has never been assailed by the Whig party. He showed that the Supreme Court, which is composed of seven members, any five of whom constitute a court, may be so civided in their opinions as to the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of a law passed by Congress, and approved by the President, that there may two members of the Court on each side of the question, and the fifth member come in with his most imperative Veto, forever annulling the ower' exercised by the Supreme Court, simply because it does not go to the tune of AVAIL-ABILITY. He showed that the Veto is a most important provision in the Constitution, standing as a barrier between unconstitutional and intemperate legislation, and the Constitution and popular interests; at the same time showing that the Republican party do not contend for an im proper and injudicious exercise of the Veto, but regard it as a high conservative feature of the Constitution. I have frequently enquired what the Veto Power has done, that it has offended the Whig party and drawn down their fiery indignation opon it. I formerly thought it was because ex-President Tyler vetoed the National Bank, which was the favorite measure of that party, and for which they abused him so un letter, he knows entertains opposition to slavery extension as a party sentiment. He is too honorable a man to permit his friends to support him acknowledged they did Mr. Tyler great injusparty, and for which they abused him so disparingly. Now that they say a National Bank is obsolete and inexpedient, and have tacitly acknowledged they did Mr. Tyler great injustice by their abuse, since he only vetoed an obsolete and inexpedient measure, I have a desire to see the Whig party put their finger upon the all-important measure which the Veto has defented, and by which it has committed such a high-handed outrage upon popular rights, as to merit an erasure from the sacred pages of the Constitution, and be consigned to the dust with its illustrious authors, and not be suffered to live with the fair fame of its immortal progenitors; because it has done, what?—echo answers what!

Beaver Dam Depot, Feb. 22—ctDec.l All free-soil men, with the great weight of evidence of General Taylor's reliability on the slave-

Our accounts from North Carolina go to con- | feeble health, made a most excellent speech, which told well among the people of Augusta, with whom he is very popular. O K. here! Set down Augusta over 700 votes for Cass and Butler. Yours, &c.,

The following was the correspondence connected with the presentation of a sword, by the citizens of Caroline county, Virginia, to Lieut. Col. Magauder, who won for himself so high a reputation by his gallantry in the Mexican war:

PORT ROYAL, Va., Sept. 19, 1848. My Dear Sir: - The citizens of Caro me coen-ty, Virginia, have devolved on me the very agreeable duty of tendering you a sword, as a slight to ken of their appreciation of your gallant and distinguished services in the late war with Mexico. I should have been much pleased to do this in person, but as circumstances prevent me from having that pleasure, it only remains for me to assure you that I am, with feelings of sincere re-Your friend.

PHILIP LIGHTFOOT. To Brevet Lt. Col. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER.

FORT MCHENRY, Och 17 2040, the receipt of your letter, accompanied by the beautiful sword presented to me, through you, by the citizens of Caroline county, Virginia, in token of their appreciation of my humble services in

Mexico. In our happy country, where there are no thrones to be supported by a mercenary soldiery, the army is not the creature of a Government or ed by the free will of the nation, to which it looks the appreciation of his efforts, however humble

Among the many evidences of kindly feeling which I, in common with my brother efficers, have received from our countrymen since the has given me more sincere pleasure, or awaken-ed a deeper sense of gratitude than this touching testimonial of respect from the citizens of my them, the stern duties of my profession have separ-ted me from them, almost entirely, since I entit ed to their remembrance, when this graieful token of their friendship and good will presented itself. Be assured, sir, that on my part, I have ever cherished the fondest recollections of the citizens of Caroline, the companions and triends of my youth; and if, in the struggle for an be named with my gallant brother efficers, much is due to the devoted influences of so generous a community. In these influences I hope to be strengthened, whenever I look upon the sword which you have placed in my hands, and which I promise to preserve, pure from dishoner, as the

notive which prompted the gift.

Please accept my acknowledgement of the kird. terms, in which you have been pleased to convey to me the wishes of my fellow citizens of Carcline, and believe me as ever, with great respect, your friend and obetient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,

Br.v't. Lieur Colonel U. S. Army.

To Philip Lightbot, Esq., Chairman of Committee, &c., &c., Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va. VERY IMPORTANT FROM TAMPICO. The Arco Iris of the 17th October has the fol-

lowing important news from Tampico: 'By an express which arrived yesterday morning from Tampico, we are informed that a pronunciamento has taken place in Tampico, pro-claiming independence and annexation to he United States. We have not procured the partithree handred guns and other implements of war

which, by order of the government, had been placed upon a vessel destined for Tampico, were This event may produce the most faral conseanage to arm two or three vessels which sh uld cut off their communications by sea, while at the same time the insurgents should be arracked by land, a new dismemberment of the country may has taken place in Matamoras as in Tamp co.

LATER PROM YUGATAN -The Arco Iris of the 17th is informed by the captain of a vessel just arrived from Campeachy, that the Indians, to the number of ten thousan' had again at a ked Yaxnumber of ten thousand had again at a Red Tax-caba, and oblig d its garrison, composed of 1,400 men, under the command of D. Jose Dokred Paso, to retire to Tolula. The whites lost over 200 men in killed and missing. Among the first was Capt. Acosta, who directed the military ope-rations of the troops, although they were under the orders of Sr. Paso. The government had sent from Merida Col. D. Eulogio Posado to take command, having with him a reinforcement of

SANTA ANNA, - The Arco Iris says that letters have been received from this illustrious individual, in which he says that he could not think of re urning to the republic at present; that he is very well in his retirement and that he would only leave it in case the nation should unanimously call upon him, or it the territory of the republic should be invaded by a foreign enemy.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot. BOSTON, Oct. 28, 2 P. M. The Hon, Harrison Gray Otis died last night, He had reached the advanced age of 83 years.

The famous George C. Bates, of Detroit, after taking back his base charge of cowardice against Gen. Cass at the battle of Aux Canards, and, to get out of his ngly scrape, denying that he made it, has been disgraced as a liar by the publication of the affidavits of many citizens who heard him utter the slander in a speech.

COALITION. - In the city of Detroit the Whig and Abolition Conventions assembled at the same time and place, and coalesced in form-ing a ticket for the State Legislature, four being Whigs and two Abolitionists.

THE SPANISH DIFFICULTY ADJUST-ED .- The difficulty between Mr. Saunders, our Minister at Spain, and the Spanish government, arising out of the arrest of his servart, has been settled. An in mediate apology was made by the Minister, and the required exemptions granted; --in addition to which, the offending officials were dismissed. The I-land of Cuba, which the En ropean Times supposes to be in danger from this trifling occurrence, is therefore safe!

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

[Cosrespondence of the Bahimore Patriot.] NEW YORK, Oct. 28-2, P M A moderate business has been done to-day, with sales rather in layer of the buyer, 5,000 barrels Genesee changed hands at 55 25 a 5 37. For Western brands \$5 was asked, but not readi-

In Wheat holders are firm, offering however at prices which do not generally meet the views of buvers. Common white corn sells at 63 cents, mixed 67 cenis. Some 25,000 bushels have been sold

In Pork there is less movemen, but yesterday's prices are fully sustained.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Pairfot] PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28-2, P. M. There is no news of any interest to day.

The stock and money market is Provisions and Groceries as quoted yesterday

Married, on the 17th instant, by Reverend Elijah Chembers, Mr. John J. Phaue, of Am-herst county, to Miss Ann Eliza Gitts, of Rocklich in County

Married, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at Werland, ine residence of Wm Wertenbaker, E-q. by the Rev. Jacob R. Scott, (Chaplain to the University of Virginia) Mr. William H. R. Workman, of South Carolina, to Miss Ma-RIA W., younges daughter of the late Warner W. Minor, Erq.

The ex-Governor, not withstanding his very Beaver Dam Depot, Pet